WASHINGTON, D. C., SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 28, 1885.

THE DEAD VICE PRESIDENT. THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT LEAVE

WASHINGTON AT THIS JUNCTURE. Immense Crowds Expected at India

apolls-Messages of Condolence-Arrangements for the Funeral-Monument to Mr. Hendricks.

D DIANAPOLIS, Nov. 7 .- At the Hendricks residence this afternoon and evening the curious crowd continued about the entrances, and the parlors were filled with callers. For the first time since ber husband's death Mrs. Hendricks came down stairs to dinner this evening, and talked quietly and composedly with her relatives, having recovered somewhat from her pros tration of this morning. She received a lengthy letter from Miss Rose Cleveland, the President's sister, but on account of its personal character she declined to give it to the preas. Just before dark Bishop Knickerbocker, of the Episcopal Church, called, and, with Mrs. Hendricks, went into the darkened chamber, where the body of her husband was vaguely discornable, and prayed fervently and earnestly. To her friends she gave a loving account of Mr. Hendricks's last years, what he was doing and what he said about ordinary affairs, there not being any apprehension on the part of either of a sudden fatal termination of his illness. She talked calmiy of these things, but when she attempted to tell them how, after leaving him, cheerful and almost free from pain, for a few minutes, she returned to find him cold in death, she broke down completely and wept almost hysterically. The ladies who were with her were powerless to administer any comfert, but after a time she grew calm again and expressed her appreciation of the kindness of her friends and neighbors and the citizens generally, who relieved her of so much anxiety and care in attending to matters pertaining to the fundral. To-night the house was closed, and callers were excluded. The family of her brother, Mr. S. W. Morgan, and a niece, Mrs. Fitzhugh, remained with Mrs. Hendricks. As darkness came on the curious crowd on the street in front of the residence dispersed, and nobody was left but the uniformed scentry who paced solemnly up and down before the cutrance.

The EODY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT still remains in the front parlor chamber tration of this morning. She received a lengthy letter from Miss Rose Cleveland.

THE EODY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT THE RODY OF THE VICE PRESIDENT still remains in the front parlor chamber upstairs, which is darkened and guarded. The cast taken of the face this morning was not satisfactory, and another will be made in the morning just before the body is put in the coffin, and with this extra precautions and care will be taken. MESSAGES OF CONDOLENCE

continue to come in by the score from all parts of the country. Among those received this afternoon was the following:
FIRMOST, OHO, Nov. 21.—SENATOR HARRISON: Please tender to Mrs. Hendricks the heartfelt sympany of Mrs. Hayes and myself in her great sorrow.

R. B. HAYES, heartfelt sympathy of Mrs. Mag. R. R. Havies, in her great sorrow. Mr. Hayes also sent a dispatch stating that he would attend the funeral.

Gov. Gray to-day received the following:
As a tribute of respect from his native state, I propose to attend the funeral of vice President Hendricks, accompanied by my staff. Please Lotify the proper committee.

Geomor Hoanty,
Governor of Ofile.

Ex-President Arthur will attend the funeral if he can get away from his business. IMMENSE CROWDS ARE EXPECTED.

here on Monday and Tuesday, and all the railroads will run excursion trains. Nearly all the rooms at the hotels have already been engaged by telegraph. All the rooms at the principal hotels have already been engaged by distinguished persons from abrond. The senstorial party and other representa-

The senatorial party and other representa-tives of the government will arrive from Washington on Monday night. Senator Harrison, chairman of the recep-tion committee, says he has received no au-thentic information on the subject, but he is inclined to think that President Cleve-land will not be able to come.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE PUNERAL. The pallbearers at the funeral were se-The pallbearers at the funeral were se-lected by the committee this morning, with Mrs. Hendricke's approval. They are as follows: Gov. Issac P. Gray, ex-Gov. Al-bert G. Porter, Hon. William A. Woods, judge of the United States court; Hon. John L. McMaster, mayor of Indianapolis; Aquilla Jones, David Macy, and Judge Frederick Rand—all of this city. Hon. Oscar B. Hord, chairman of the committee on arrangements, this afternoon

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27, 1885—To whom it may concers: A cordial invitation is extended to all fraternities with or without budges of distinction to participate in the obsequies of the late Vice President. Immediate notices requested from those who accept the invitation. ssued the following

This is intended to apply to all organized bodies or societies of every kind, the invitation being general.

MONUMENT TO MR. HENDRICKS.

The movement to raise funds to creet a magnificent monument to Mr. Hendricks is taking tangible shape. At the various memorial meetings held to-day committees were appointed to co-operate in arranging a plan for taking subscriptions, and already many generous donations have been voluntarily proffered by prominent gentlemen.

The Hendricks Club, an organization of 1,000 young Democrats, took the initial steps this morning.

A meeting of the State Bar Association has been called for Monday, at which Hon. Walter Q Gresham, ex-Postmaster General, now judge of the federal circuit court, will preside, and Hon. David Davis will deliver an address. MONUMENT TO MIL HENDRICKS.

THE PRESIDENT SHOULD NOT LEAVE WASH INGTON AT THIS JUNCTURE.

INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 27.—In connection with the announced intention of the President to attend the Hendricks obsequies on Tuesday next, the Journal of to-morrow will say: Tuesday next, the Journal of to-morrow will say:

While the citizens of Indianapolis and of the state of Indiana would be both proud and pleased to meet the President of the United States, for a piurality of them cast their votes a year sao, with such honor and respect as the proprieties of the sad event of the funeral of the intel Vice President would permit, and while the triends and neighbors of Thomas A. Hendricks fully appreciate the honor that would be done to his memory by the presence of the Chief Magistrate here on Tuesday next, the Journal feels constrained to say that it believes Mr. Cleveland should not leave the white house at this juncture to make the Journal feels constrained to the necessarily rapid morement of a special railway train should not be hazarded by the President whose life and active services are now peculiarly valuable to the people. There are too many risks attending the trip as it will necessarily rave to be made. As was remarked when the honored Vice President was so suddenly taken away, it is the unexpected, and we trust and believe, the imprebable, it is Mr. Cleveland's imporative duty to take all proper precaution. The country has gone through successfully many perfairing the institution of country, but the line has, on more than one occasion, been drawn to its highest tension. There should not be the possibility of another strain, if human prudence can prevent it. Every homorable citizen of the country, regardless of party faith, prays for the Hire and bealth of the President, who stands alone now as the embediment of constitutional power attauture, and rome in the country of the country, and from the moment he

country, regardless of party fatth, prays for the
life and health of the President, who stands
slone now as the embodiment of constitutional
power and authority, and from the moment he
should heave the capital until the reached it
stands in safety the country would be in patriothe unrest and anxiety.

The Journal feels freeto make this suggestion
as a Republican newspaper, and as one patrilished at the home of the late Vice Proxident,
and as one against which the charge caunot be made that it would do or say anything
to interier with the largest possible measure
of homer to the memory of the distinguished
dead. But Mr. dieveland is not his own; he is
not his party's; he cannot follow merely the
dictates of his personal or positical franching;
he is the nation's head—the only life between
the government and an interrenum.

In view of this we would not have him take
the risks incidental to the rapid transit that
would mark his journey from the national capstatic Indianapolis. Let all the secretaries come
who can be spared from their official duties,
but the President should not leave Washing
to.

The Congressional Committee.

The Congressional Committee. The Congressional Committee.
The chairman of the Senate committee as added Senator Beek to the committee to stend the funeral of Vice President Henlyfeks. Messrs. Canaday and Leedom, organits-at-arms of the Senate and House expectively, have made arrangements for

the committees to go to Indianapolis via the Pennsylvania railroad, leaving this city at 9:30 Monday morning and arriving at Indianapolis Tuesday morning at 8 o'clock. Returning they will leave Indianapolis at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening and arrive at Washington Wednesday evening at 6 o'clock. The committees will occupy rooms at the Denison House while at Indianapolis.

MR. HENDRICKS'S MEMORY.

The Jackson Democratic Association Pays It a Warm Tribute.

A special meeting of the Jackson Democratic Association, to take action at the death of Vice President Hendricks, was held last night at their hall; John E. Norris, president, and Nat Sardo, secretary. Mr. Norris presented the following:

Mr. Norris presented the following:

"Whereas, in the inscrutable Providence of Aimighty God, the Vico President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks, a statesman and a patriot, has been taken from the sphere of his active labors, but has left a name full of henor as a citizen, enduring as a friend of popular rights, and an able advocate of sound political doctrines, it is belitting that this association, of which he was an esteemed honorary number, join its voice with the universal expressions of mational regret, therefore,

"Resolved by the Jackson Democratic Association of Washington, That, in the death of the distinguished Vice President of the United States, Thomas A. Hendricks, the country has been bereft of a wise counselor, able states man, and true patriot and supporter of the national honor and the people's rights; and the Democratic party has lost one of its ablest leaders.

"Resolved, That in a review of his active,

Democratic party has lost one of its active, seeders, "Resolved, That in a review of his active, sectal, and political life, the pleasing picture is presented of an unstilled record of integrity, industry, steady adherence to principle, and conceded ability. "Resolved, That, while deploring the national loss, we cannot omit to express deep sympathy for his estimable and devoted widow, and that, in the sorrowful bereavement, there is found the consolation that, though his mission was abruptly closed, it couled in the sculth of his honors with the love and esteem of his countrymen.

countrymen.
"Resolved, That an engrossed copy of the preamble and resolutions be sent to the widow of the deceased by the secretary, signed by the president and secretary of the association." of the deceased by the secretary, signed by the president and secretary of the association.

Mr. Norris with much feeling spoke of the deceased, his excellent qualities, fealty to party, and the great loss both party and the country had sustained in nis death.

Dr. C. Y. Culver had prepared himself for the occasion, and in seconding the motion for the adoption of the resolution read a review of the life of the deceased.

R. S. Davis spoke most particularly of the private life of the deceased and steadfast devotion to his friends.

A. H. Jackson spoke of personal recolections of the deceased, and the steadfast friend he had proven.

Dr. Charles Allen thought the deceased one of the greatest statesmen this country ever produced.

William Places Ball said that the young

one of the greatest statesmen this country ever produced.

William Fierce Bell said that the young Democracy could look to him for a model of purity of life and integrity of character.

Howard Clagett and others made subgistic remarks, after which the resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned.

THE CABINET MEETING.

A Discussion of the President's Messoge and Attendance on Mr. Hendricks's Funeral. A regular meeting of the Cabinet was

held vesterday. All the members were present. The President's message, so far as completed, was read and unanimously ap strong paper, containing many new and valuable suggestions. The question of attending the funeral of Vice President Hendricks was considered and two or three of the members of the Cabinet said that it would be almost impossible for them to leave the city just at this time without leave the city just at this time without neglecting many matters which it is important abould be settled before the meeting of Congress. The President expressed his determination to attend the Inneral. His message was almost ready and could easily be completed on his return from Indianapolis. The Postmaster General and the Secretaries of War and the Navy said that their reports were all in shape and that they thought they would be able to accompany the President. The Secretary of State also thought he could arrange to go with the party. The other members thought the affairs of their departments would prevent their leaving the city. It was finally decided to leave the matter entirely to the discretion of each member with the general understanding that all who consistently could go would do so. The party will probably leave here Monday morning. The details of the trip have been placed in the hands of Col Lamont and have not yet been completed.

Vice Presidents Who Died in Office.
The following is a list of the Vice Presidents who died in office: Elbridge Gerry,
Nov. 23, 1814; William R. King, April 18,
1833; Henry Wilson, Nov. 23, 1876; Thomas
A. Hendricks, Nov. 25, 1885.

The Presidents who passed away while in the harness were: Harrison, April 4, 1841; Taylor, July 9, 1850; Lincoln, April 15, 1865; Garfield, Sept. 19, 1881. B. & O. Train Partly Wrecked. WHEELING, W. VA., Nov. 27.—Last night

the fast mail train coming west on the Baltimore and Ohio raffroad was derailed and partially wrecked at Glover's Gap. The train left Grafton fifteen minutes late, and was running at the rate of forty-five or fifty miles an hour when the Gap was reached. As that station is not one that this train stops at, the speed was not materially slackened. The block lights were all stops at, the speed was not materially slackened. The block lights were all right, and giving the customary whistic signals, the engineer kept on. Just at this station he discovered that the side track switch was open. The engine was reversed, but, before the train had perceptibly slowed or the brakes had time to take effect, the train had glided rapidly along the side track about 300 fc-t and struck a goudola car that had been left there. The shock of the collision was terrific. The engine boiler was driven upon on the gondola and the driving wheels were driven into the mud up to the rods. The tender was jerked around at right angles to the track. The mail car was lifted off its truck and roried completely over. The baggage car was thrown to one side and the smoker had the front end badly battered in. The passenger cars and sleepers were derailed. Everyone received a severe shaking-up but no one, strange to say, was seriously hurt. The men in the mail and baggage cars were somewhat bruised, but not in any way disabled. The engineer, John Cummins, stuck to his post and came out without a scratch. The passengers describe the accident as one of the strangest, in view of the fact that no one was hurt, that they ever heard of.

of the fact that no one was hurt, that they ever heard of.

A Chicken Main. HUNTER'S POINT, L. I., Nov. 27.—A chicken main between Newark, N. J., and Long Island birds took place early this morning at a sporting resort near this season, and the stakes being large, \$500 on season, and the stakes being large, \$500 on the main and \$50 on each battle. There was a large attendance of sporting men from New York, Brooklyn, and New Jersey. Each side showed nine birds, but only five battles were fought before the late hour made it dangerous for the sport to continue, it being feared the police would get wind of the affair. The Newark birds won the main, carrying off the first, second and fifth battles.

FLORENCE, Wis., Nov. 27.—Armed and organized squatters on land included in the disputed Outonagon grant and the cash disputed Ontonagon grant and the cash entry district are driving off the lumber owners who own patents on pine lands, and are cutting the pine. Frazier, a contractor for Culbertson, and many others have been ordered to stop cutting. The lumbermen say they will continue operations and defy the squatters, many of whom are lawless and disreputable and are armed with repeating rifles. Much trouble is anticipated. A recent decision of Secretary Lamar favors the cash entry men, but the squatters are bound to assert what they claim to be their rights.

LATEST FOREIGN NEWS

ALFONSO IS DEAD"-A REPUBLICAN RISING IN SPAIN EXPECTED.

The Balkan Troubles - Rebellion in Nepaul—Sovereignty Over the Car-oline Islands—The English Elevtions-British Success in Burmah.

Madrid, Nov. 27 .- The body of King Alfonso was received in this city with great pomp. The queen and her daughter oc cupled a carriage which followed imme stely after the funeral car. There were 2,000 carriages in the cortege. The queen was deeply veited, in order to conceal her emotion. As the procession passed through the streets the populace wept. Occasionally a cheer was given for Queen Christina. On arriving at the palace the casket was carried by grandees from the car to the hall of the palace, where the body will lie in state from Saturday until

body will lie in state from Saturday until the day of the funeral.

The minister of war and minister of the interior have ordered the provincial officials to use the utmost tact and discretion as long as order prevails, to take immediate energetic settion the moment the slightest indication of disorder appears, and to proclaim a state of slege when necessary.

The editors of the Journal La Discussion have been arrested for publishing the headline, "Alfonso is Dead! Long Live the Republic!"

A state of slege has been proclaimed in the

have been arrested for publishing the headline, "Alfonso is Dead! Long Live the
Republic!"

A state of siege has been proclaimed in the
provinces of Barcelona and Carthagena and
the Canary islands. Dispatches from all
points, however, report a tranquil state of
affairs.

Great anxiety is expressed with regard
to the attitude of the vatican in the present
crisis. The pope will undoubtedly have
great influence over the political situation,
and if the vatican favors a regency and the
crowning of Mercedes the Carlist movement will come to naught.

The queen has accepted the following
cabinet: Senor Sagasta, prime minister;
Gen. Jovellar, minister of war; Senor
Camacho, minister of fluance; Sonor Rois,
minister of public morks and of public instruction; Senor Gamazo, minister of marine;
Senor Gonzalez, minister of the interior;
Senor Gonzalez, minister of the interior;
Senor Alonzo Martinez, minister of justice; Senor Morat, minister of justice; Senor Morat is a free trader. The
cabinet as a whole is considered an excellent
conciliation ministry.

Panis, Nov. 27.—The Carlist chiefs in this
city have received a number of telegrams
from Don Carlos. The dispatches Indicate
that Don Carlos. The dispatches Indicate
that Don Carlos expects a republican rising
in Spain as the outcome of the death of King
Alfonso, and that he believes the army will
suppress the rising and rally to his support.

The members of the intransigeant party
are jubilant over the death of King Alfonso.

BHITISH SUCCESS IN BURBALI.

RANGOON, NOY, 27.—The Reitish avoral.

DRITISH SUCCESS IN BURMAIL.

RANGOON, NOV. 27.—The British expedition reached Nycenyan on the 25th instant, and proceeded to Mandalay the same evening. The Madras Sappers, supported by the Hampshire regiment, gallantly scaled the earthworks at Pagan, and the enemy bolted into the jungle. The Burnese were strongly intrenched at Nycenyan, their line extending two miles. They opened a sharp fire on the British flottlin, and the latter promptly replied with They opened a sharp fire on the British flo-tilia, and the latter promptly replied with shells. After two hours of bombarding the enemy fied into the jungle, leaving thirteen men killed and a large number wounded. The Burmese leader hastened to Manvalay. It appears that the Burmese imported their ammunition in biscuit and sardine tins, and their rifles as consign-ments of machinery. The inhabitants are delighted at the arrival of the British.

THE BALKAN TROUBLES. RUSTCHUK, NOV. 27.—The Bulgarian cou-mander at Widdin telegraphs that the Ser-vians, under Gen. Leshjanin. attacked that place under pretense of seeking au armis-tice, but were repulsed with a heavy loss. Later a force of Bulgarians from Lom Pa-lanka carried the Servian positions at Arzer Palanka.

alanks.

BELGRADE, Nov. 27.—King Milan has bined the army near Pirot, where he will don take command of a force of 80,000

Gen. Topalovitch has refused to propose Gen. Topalovitch has refused to propose an armistice to Prince Alexander.

No dynastic changes in Servia are expected. Austrian influence in Servia is wanting, because Russia influted the movement for an armistice, and the latter power has grown accordingly in the esteen of the Servians. A change of ministry, which may occur on account of this transition of feeling, will not affect the fidelity of King eeling, will not affect the fidelity of Kins

feeling, will not affect the fidelity of King Milan to Austria.

Vienna, Nov. 27.—It is reported that the Austrian minister at Belgrade, who was instructed to visit Prince Alexander, bears an ultimatum in the name of the Emperor Francis Joseph to be delivered if Prince Alexander refuses a truce. The Bulgarians have driven the Servians back to Nissa, it is reported that Prince Alexander has fixed his camp at Pirot.

It is stated that Prince Alexander is willing to grant an armistice if Servia with-

It is stated that Prince Alexander is willing to grant an armistice if Servia withdraws her troops from Widdin and pays an indemnity of \$5,000,000.

LONDON, NOV. 27.—A Vienna dispatch to the Standard says that Prince Alexander will claim a portion of Servian territory extending from the boundary line to Nissa, unless the powers recognize the union of Bulgaria and Roumelia.

UNCERTAINTY ABOUT ENGLISH ELECTIONS. ENCERTAINTY ABOUT ENGLISH ELECTIONS.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—The Pall Mall Gazette, analyzing the election so far, gives the total conservative gain up to last night as 73 and the liberal gain as 29. London districts, which have hitherto been radical, are being carried generally by the conservatives, who out of sixty divisions expect to carry thirty-seven. They already hold thirty-two divisions, while the liberals have twenty.

pect to carry thirty-seven. They already hold thirty-two divisions, while the liberals have twenty.

The country anxiously awaits the news from Midlothian. In all of the principal cities and towns great crowds gathered around the newspaper offices and waited patiently for the returns. There were thousands of people outside of the cable news building at 1:15 o'clock this morning when the result of the election in Midlothian was received. When the announcement was made that Mr. Gladstone had received 7,879 votes to 3,945 for Mr. Dalrymple, the enthusiasm of the liberals found vent in cheers and in the singing of "He's a Joly Good Fellow." Groans from conservatives and nationalists mingled with the cheers and a few scrimmages took place.

London, Nov. 28.—The latest election returns foot up 131 liberals, 124 tories, and 18 Parnellites elected thus far. The tory net gain is 28.

MINISTER COX'S INSTRUCTIONS.

MINISTER COX'S INSTRUCTIONS. MINISTER COX'S INSTRUCTIONS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 27.—Minister Cox, having been instructed to apply for a renewal of the commercial treaty between Turkey and the United States, has informed the porte that he has delegated Consul Heap to conduct the negotiations for the new tariff, and has asked the porte to appoint delegates to confer with him on the subject.

PANAMA RAILROAD COVERED WITH WATER. PANAMA HALLROAD COVERED WITH WATER.

PANAMA, Nov. 27 (via Galveston).—The
Panama raliroad is covered with water to
the depth of fifteen feet at Matachin, and
all traffic on the road is suspended. The
cause was a heavy sea and wind on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, which backed up
the waters of the Chagres river.

the waters of the Chagres river.

REBELLION IN NEPAUL.

LONDON, Nov. 28.—Telegrams have just been received here from Calcutta announcing the breaking out of a robelion at Nepaul. The premier has been murdered and the maharajah of the province has been taken prisoner. The British resident is absent from Khatmandu on a tour of inspection.

sent from Khatmandu on a tour of inspec-tion.

SOVEMEIGNTY OVER THE CAROLINES.

ROME, Nov. 27.—The signature of the Caroline protocol by the Spanish ambasa-bor and the Prussian minister to the vatican bor and the Prussian infiniter to the various is imminent. Spain has conceded the same advantage to England that she has given Germany, in return for which England is to recognize Spain's sovereignty over the Car-olines and Pelew Islands. BERLIN, Nov. 97.—It is feared that the Segasta cabinet will upset the Carolines set-tlement.

EIGHT WARRIORS HANGED. The Chanting of Their Death Song Cut

Short By the "Drop." BATTLEFORD, N. W. T., Nov. 27.-The day broke dark and cloudy, with the air frosty. The government authorities had

Battleford, N. W. T., Nov. 27.—The day broke dark and cloudy, with the air froaty. The government authorities had permitted the savages from the reserves, distant ten to fifteen miles from this post, to be present at the execution, and all night clusters of the braves hung about the stores and camped out on the ground in the vicinity of the barrachs of the mounted police, but the presence of the soutries prevented them from approaching near the cells occupied by the condemned. Camp fires lit up the prairie, and the comrades of the warriors to be executed could be heard chanting the death songs of their tribes. The gallows stood out in bold relief, having been placed near the military post in open view, to enable the late warring savages to witness the death penalties passed upon their leaders. Fathers Bigonesse and Cochin remained with the eight warriors all night and received their last wishes. They nearly all remained wakeful during the entire night, but one or two lay down in their blankets and slept from midnight until the early hours of the morning. None of them displayed any unusual signs of excitement, but remained stoleal up to the hour of their appearance on the scaffold.

A very strong guard was thrown around the gallows by 7 o'clock. At 7:30 o'clock each man was pluloued and guarded on either side, was marched to the scaffold, taking his place on the trap. When they were asked if they had anything to say, Wandering Spirit began to speak in his native tongue, acknowledging that he deserved death. He warned hispopole not to make war on the whitea, as they were their friends. He told of the Frog Lake massacre, and took the burden of the crime upon himself. He was followed by Miserable Man, who spocke in the same strain. When he had concluded, the savages, who had remained quiet throughout the speeches, except to exclaim "How" at various periods during Wandering Spirit's address, coincided in his views. They began to chant their death song, to show that they did not fear death. All the warned his popular

THE SECRET WAS KILLING HER. A Danghter's Confession of Complicity

In Her Father's Murder. NEWPORT, R. L., Nov. 27 .- The Burton nurder case came up in court to-day, and Emily Burton, who made a confession about her father's murder, was called for examination. Her physical condition made it necessary to obtain her statement as quickly necessary to obtain her statement as quickly as possible. She was very weak, and required the support of her friends. Mr. and Mrs. Dorsey, the prisoners, were present. The examination lasted about two hours. The court room was crowded. Emily testified that nearly a week before the murder Dorsey had told her he would "fix" her father. On the day before the shooting Dorsey told her that the sooner he did it the better. She had seen Dorsey with a revolver before that time, he saying that he intended to kill her father with it. He asked whether he had not better do it in the morning, when he could see better. She the morning, when he could see better. She replied, "Oh, yes." On the morning of the murder he asked where her father was, and mirder he asked where her father was, and was told he was cating breakfast. Dorsey said he would do it then, and told Emily to go down to the parlor and watch, which she did. She heard a shot, a fall, and then a second shot. She ran in and asked if her father was dead. Dorsey said he didn't know. He did not have anything in his hands then. Maria Dorsey went to Mr. Trager's house. She was in the yard and Maria got her to go into the house so that she would not hear the shot. Dorsey afterwards expressed his sorrow at having committed the deed and all of them felt the same way. Her father had done nothing for which the witness wanted him killed. She told people that her father done nothing for which the witness wanted him killed. She told people that her father had shot himself because she was as much to blame as any one. She sent for the officers to unburden her mind, for the secret was killing her by inches and she could not stand it longer. No one told her to send for the officers. Dorsey showed no signs of anger on the merning of the shooting.

The case was continued until Tuesday. The examination was a severe strain upon The examination was a severe strain upon the witness.

Girls Abducted for Evil Purposes. New York, Nov. 27,—Among the passengers who arrived at Castle Garden by the steamer Rhein of the Bremen line to the steamer them of the Bremen line to-day were William Roder and two girls, each 18 years old, named Katherina Winter and Fannie Sauer. When the tric landed Roder, who is said to keep a house of Ill-fame in Chylstic street, was confronted with Adam Roemer, of West Brighton, S. I., and two officers of the bureau of enigration. Roemer, who is the uncle of Miss Winter. officers of the bureau of emigration. Roemer, who is the uncle of Miss Winter, was advised by the girl's mother, by cable, that she had been abducted for evil purposes, and that she had left for the United States. The girls lived in Osthopen, Hesse-Darmstadt, and Roder, who was there on a visit, enticed them by means of alluring promises to accompany him to America. Roder was this afternoon arraigned in the United States court charged with bringing women into the country for illegal purposes, thus violating section 3 of chapter 123 of the Revised Statutes of the United States. The defendant was locked up in default of \$5,000 bail for examination on Monday next.

Below, Kan., Nov. 27.—A serious accident occured Wednesday night at Lindsey, on the Solomon railroad. A rail had been removed from the main track, and "wild" train came thundering along about thirty-five miles an hour. The section man threw the switch open, sending the train like a bolt of lightning into a not of freight cars standing on the side track, smashing the engine and cars into splinters. J. M. Smyxer, owner of the felevator at Lindsey, was caught between two freight cars, and his body severed in two, the upper portion flying up in the air, and the lower portion dropping beneath the cars. His team was also badly used up, and the horses had to be killed. It is understood that the section boss, whose name is unknown, was at once arrested and conveyed to jail at Minneapolis. "wild" train came thundering along about

Death of Rev. John H. Honour, CHARLESTON, S. C., Nov. 27.—Rev. J. H. Honour died here yesterday in the S3d year of his age. He was a clergyman of the of his age. He was a clergyman of the Lutheran Church and had filled many positions of prominence in his church. He had also been prominent in public life and was a member of the Secession Convention in 1860. He was also one of the most eminent Masons in the state, being at the time of his death past grand master of the suprems council, thirty-third degree, A. and A.S. R., and grand treasurer of the Grand Lodge, F. and A. M. His funeral will take place to-morrow morning and will be attended by the Masonic bodies of the city.

Declines to be Bishop of Easton, Md. HARTFORD, CONN., Nov. 27 .- Rev. Dr. Smith, president of Trinity College, this on decided to decline the position of bishop of Easton, Md., to which he was re-cently elected. His letter giving his reasons for declining will be made public to-mor-

Col. Bird, an Ex-Confederate Appointed

by President Garfield, a Successful

Officer. Winfield S. Bird, the consul of the United States at La Guayra, Venezuela, and of the number on the list most likely to be reunder Gen. Lee throughout the entire war, He was appointed by President Garfield June 20, 1881, and while not a veteran offi cer, still he has filled the consular office at La Guayra for a longer period than any in-cumbent during the past thirty years. Mr. W. E. Curtis says of him that



he has the entree to the best social circles and that he is universally respected and admired as a thorough gentleman. The officers of our navy and masters of our merchant vessels who have visited the port of La Guayra speak in the highest terms of his attentions and courtesies, and the merchants of New York who have done business with the port indorse him as a prompt, polite, and efficient executive officer. His accounts have never been questioned, and the contingent expenses of his consulate have always been below the average.

Consul Bird, in a report to the Secretary of State, calls attention to the serious results which follow the occasional misuse of the Spanish language in commercial documents, and cites an incident in illustration. A business firm in New York recently shipped to a party at La Guayra a box of "cotton hoes," which, according to the Venezuelan tariff, are not subject to duty. Instead of being invoiced as ozadas para algodon (hoes for cotton), they were denominated calcitas de algodon (hose of cotton), and on the package weighing 195 kilograms the consignee was compelled to pay a dity of 823. kilograms the consignee was compelled to pay a duty of \$227.

TROUBLE AT THE GRAVE SIDE. An Unseemly Scene at the Burial of a

Murdered Woman. The funeral of Mary Lee, colored, who was murdered by her husband, Richard Lee, took place yesterday afternoon from Mount Jezreel Baptist Church. Among the attendants at the funeral was Hiran Lodge of Good Samaritans. The service Lodge of Good Samaritans. The service was conducted by Rev. Temple 8. Robinson. Everything went along smoothly until the body was laid away in Graceland Cometery. After the preacher had finished his service Addison Day, a colored undertaker, demanded \$3 from the family, declaring that the body should not be buried unless he was paid. A brother of the deceased, rather han to acouse any feeling over the mater. than to arouse any feeling over the matter, paid the money.

Hardly had this subsided when the

preacher created another sensation by or-dering everybody away from the grave while the members of Mount Hiram Lodge were filling it up with earth, as is called for by their ritual. PARKERSEURO, W. VA., Nov. 27.-Fuller

details from the wreck of the steamer Emma Graham, near Ripley's Landing, last night, show that Fireman Mylo Cooper was drowned. Several deck hands are also missing, but it is not known positively that The steamer struck on her starboard side

with terrific force, overturning everything on board, and almost immediately sank in mid-channel, in twenty feet of water. All was now chaes on board; women and chilfearful loss of life was prevented, as many in their excitement were about to jump into the tey cold stream. Several of the deck hands and deck passengers were swept overboard into the swift running water. The firemen and Second Mate Pendieton caught the stage plank and clung to it, but the plank tilted and they were thrown off. Their heart-rending cries for help attracted attention from perities on the shore who put out in skiffs and rescued three of them. Mylo Cooper gave one loud cry: "For God's sake save—" and sant to the bottom. After an hour's hard work all who were yet alive were taken to the neighboring houses where all that was possible was done for their comfort. Fireman Cooper is as yet the only one positively known to be lost, but it is supposed that several more of the deck hands have met with a similar fate, as they are still missing. All the passengers were throught to Parkersburg on this morning's boat.

Riel and the Northwest Rebellion. KINGSTON, ONT., Nov. 27.-Father Me-Williams, who was with Riel at the time of his death, has returned to this city, and says he believes Riel was insane, and that he so informed the government. On being rsked what he thought caused the rebellion he said: "Poor people were goaded on by capitalists, who had gone into the northwest and secured vast territories of land around Batouche and Prince Albert. These capitalists, seeing that their fortunes were not accumulating as they desired, incited these poor people who looked up to them to rebellion, in the hope that they could drive the Indians and the half-breeds out of their homes and thus secure for themselves the lands."

He added that the government should place detectives in the northwest to remove what he considered the greatest curse—English and Scotch capitalists. He heard men himself talk treason and wish for another rebellion, as it left considerable money in the country. Father Mc Williams visited the home of Riel, and found his family in great distress. He said he asked Riel to name to him all the white men who had assisted in the rebellion, but Riel refused.

Net Profits of Grant & Ward. of his death, has returned to this city, and

NEW YORK, Nov. 27.—The Holt-Warner reference case was continued to-day. Mr. Spencer, Grant & Ward's cashier, testified that in 1880 Grant & Ward had dealings with the firms of Dominick & Dickerman, and Honore & Grant. The firm speculated through these houses in stocks and wheat. The net profits of Grant & Ward in July, 1880, amounted to less than \$2,500. As there were three members of the firm, each of them would be entitled to no less than \$800. In this month, however, U. S. Grant, jr., and James D. Fish frew out of the firm as their slare of the profits \$5,729.71 more than they were really entitled to, thus reducing the capital of the firm, if there was any, to that extent. This sum does not include the money taken by Ward during that period. In three months Fish and U. S. Grant, jr., drew from the firm \$13,917.02, as supposed profits in excess of what they should have received as their share. Spencer, Grant & Ward's cashier, testifled

Fire at Mr. Riddle's House An alarm of fire from box 148, at 6:20 o'clock last night, was for the fire discovered in the rear addition to Hon. A. G. Riddle's house, 1116 Thirteenth atreet, caused by a defective flue. Damage, \$1,500.

THE WEST INDIAN ISLANDS.

JOHN M. LANGSTON'S OBSERVATIONS DURING HIS BECENT TOUR.

Suggestions for the Improvement of Trade With Hayti and Santo Domingo-Enterprise and Energy Only Lacking to Make the Island Thrive

Hon. John M. Langston, who was minister and consul general to Hayti and charge d'affaires at Santo Domingo, has just returned from a two mouths' trip through these countries, and is more than ever impressed with the importance of encouraging commerce between this country and those of the West Indies. The United States could, by securing a footbold there, Mr. Langston believes, strengthen the relations and result beneficially to this country not only from a commercial standpoint, but in the way of reaching to
Coutrit and South American countries. The West Indies, now in possession
of the English, Spanish, French, and Danes,
are in the track from Europe to the Isthmus
of Panama and command a most excellent
station for control of the great canal project. The foreign nations have convenient
ports for their vessels to land, while the
United States has not even a coaling station
there. The West Indian governments are
faverable to American interests and more
activity on the part of this country would
be received with favor.

In conversing about Hayti and Santo Domingo last night, Mr. Langston said that
trade in those countries was not kept up
as it should be. The island of Hayti has
25,000 square miles, and produces a great
many valuable products, such as coffee,
cotton, indigo, sugar, woods, and skins.
The coffee cultivation, according to Mr.
Langston, is not kept up as it should be,
although the average crop is about 70,000,600 pounds a year. The coffee raised there not only from a commercial stand

although the average crop is about 70,000,-000 pounds a year. The coffee raised there comprises all varieties, and when it is cured comprises all varieties, and when it is cured and classified, it is not surpassed. One of the causes for the depressed condition of cultivation are the heavy taxes. This fact causes many of the farmers to be slow in investing money and labor, or raising what is found to be so profitable to producers of other countries. The condition is such that exports caunot be 'produced with profit, and no separate class of cultivation is profitable; yet, in spite of this, there are enough products secured to amount to thousands of dollars. In addition to the enormous export duties imposed, the absence of the enforcement of the police regulations has to be contended against by producers. The police regulations are used by the authorities as a means to tolerate pillage of the farmer's crops for tions are used by the authorities as a means to tolerate pillage of the farmer's crops for personal gain, and the police themselves preyupon the producers, extorting money and portions of the crop, and in this way trade is discouraged. The government cannot secure the planters from these encroachments, and no effort has been made to fully utilize the soil, which is very rich. There is also no indictous system of planting or producing. As stated the duties are high on everything but sugar, and a year or two ago the gov-As stated the duties are high on everything but sugar, and a year or two ago the government offered a premium to stimulate the cultivation of that product. For every 100 pounds of crude sugar produced the producers were permitted to import seventy-five pounds of the refined article. The consequence is that some attention has been paid to this industry.

What is needed more than anything else, Mr. Langston thinks, is intelligent activity, which would encourage and develop trade in the islands of Hayti remarkably. The products exported, he says, are used as a

in the islands of Hayti remarkably. The products exported, he says, are used as a means of exchange for dross goods, furniture, food, material for house-building, drugs, wines, vehicles, machinery, soaps, boats, iron, and earthenware.

"The exports of Hayti," said Mr. Langston, in reply to a question, "aggregating in value a very large amount of money, are sent here and to Europe, and whether sold for cash or used as articles of exchange are always used to secure what is imported. The imports amount to between \$14,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The exports pass out of and the imports into the tweet \$14,000,000 and \$20,000,000. The exports pass out of and the imports into the tweet ports pass and of the republic of Hayti. Each of these ports has and maintains its own local special trade, and each of these ports has an excellent harbor in which the largest steam and salling ships find safe anchorage. At Petit Goave are located the coffee cleaning factories lately established by a very wealthy French firm. Here At Fetit tooks at cleaning factories lately established by a very wealthy French firm. Here thousands of pounds of coffee in the ripened pully are now sold annually, and when duly cleaned, dried, and sacked, having been well classified, are offered in the markets of Europe and command a the markets of Europe and command a the markets of Europe and command a large and remunerative price. The coffee cleaned at these factories and classified as indicated has been pronounced by competent judges to be as fine in every sense, if not liner, than any coffee that has as yet been offered in the markets of the world.

"Six miles out of Portau Prince, at an inland point high up a the mountains where the climate is cool and delightful, is located the beautiful village called La Coupe. Here is another coffee-cleaning establishment, owned also by Frenchmen, where coffee taken in the pulp is also cleaned, dried, classified, and offered in the markets in its very best condition.

"The recent institution of such cleaning and classifying processes of this chief product of the country described will, without doubt, stimulate the larger production of coffee in Hayti, and, finally, by creating a larger demand make the production more largely and generally remarentive, and while stimulating trade in this special direction will improve the general

nerative, and while stimulating trade in this special direction will improve the general business of the country. Unfortunately for American trade the coffee of Hayti is ordinarily sold in European markets. If it is shipped upon steamers or sailing vessels plying between the United States and Hayti, it is ordinarily for transhipment and not for sale and use in our country. It is to be hoped that this condition of things will not continue to exist, for in addition to the logwood, hides, honey, cotton, and other products of Hayti the people of the United States need the coffee raised in Hayti. Hayti. "Hayti is capable of producing, with the

United States need the coffee raised in Hayti.

"Hayti is capable of producing, with the smallest possible cultivation, the largest conceivable quantities of every sort and kind of tropical fruits, such as pincappies, oranges, mangoes, leanons, bunanus, and the like, and with steamships properly built, running between that country and such ports of our own as New York, Baltimore, Philadelphia, Norfolk, and New Orleans, these fruits might be brought to this country with the same case, and advantage as they have been from the Island of Jamacia. As showing the value and importance to the people of Europe as well as our own country of the products of Hayti, and the general trade with that country, it should be related that great English, French, German, Spanish and American steamship companies are engaged with their numerous ships, to say nothing of the hundreds of other vossels of the same different nationalities all continually engaged therein, and all these lines continue in the trade without such persistency, increasing constantly their facilities for its conduct, as to indicate beyond doubt that it is to them entirely remunerative. The American navigation connected with the trade is entirely too small. In fact, when the two Clydo steans running semi-monthly from New York via Cape Haytien to Santo Domingo tonching at Port Pinto and Azia, and the two steamers of the Diamond line running also semi-monthly from Boston to all the other ports of Hayti; one has monthered the four steamships of the two only American lines engaged in its carrying trade, and it is to be added that these four ships are of small tonnage, and, besides, the ships of the Diamond line have not been engaged in the trade over six months.

"And yet no nation is doling the amount of trade with Hayti and Santo Domingo than from all other country, sor principles of the manufacture of soap, furniture, carriages, mainly all common shoes for men women, and children, a large amount of cotton goods imported, not to mention other articles of import by th

is concerned, ought to be largely increased is concerned, ought to be largely increased, and, if necessary, our own government should bring to bear influences in the way of establishing differential duties against foreign shipping from our ports, tending to encourage the increase and support of our own navigation, employed as indicated, and besides, in addition to the commerce already established between such countries and our own, it is possible and worthy of serious effort that there be a large increase. It is a matter of congratulation, however, that the indications show at present as regards the trace of Hayti and Santo Domingo that the improvement is both possible and probable.

the trade of Hayti and Santo Domingo that the improvement is both possible and probable.

"To speak more definitely of Santo Borningo, it is proper to say that one finds in that country a very general generous and cordial feeling, not only among the business men, but the people favorable to commerce with the United States, and it is a fact that not only are the exports of that country largely sent to ours, but its imports are very largely bought in this country. The sugar interest of Santo Domingo is mainly owned by foreigners. It is the gentlemen who own such sugar estates who are interested in the ratification of the reciprocal commercial treaty, at this time pending between the United States and Santo Domingo, lately signed by Messra. Frelinghuysen, as our representative, and M. Galvan, who represented the Dominican government, and now awaiting the approval of the United States, as agreed in the treaty, there would be no damage done to the sugargrowing interests of the United States, for the quantity is not and may not be for many years large enough to affect unfavorably our domestic sugar interests, while it would tend to stimulate and improve the general trade that should exist between the United States and Santo Domingo. It is through our trade with the countries and governments of the West Indies, and with the Central and South American republies, that the United States is to make its influence as the great central overshadowing power of this continent felt, drawing such smaller governments towards it, and establishing the legitinate and proper controlling influences; not destroying the autonomy of them but through our trade which may be and should be extended, the opportunity is given of promoting and perpetuating the greeneral moral influences always proper. The United States should detate and maintain the diplomatic and consular control of this continent can form that the control of the seen in its real significance, more from the moral than territorial standpoint. The United States government should of the trade of the West Indies and the continent generally, but its interests, commercial and otherwise, should be surported, especially in the West India Islands and in the southern sections of the continent by the perpetual presence of a strong naval force. And to this end the first duty that the government owes to itself, as regards this whole subject, is to secure without delay such possessions in the West Indies as will give it a good and sufficient barbor for floating its West India squadron, and I hope the day is not distant when we will lave one. The European nations have begin to recognize the importance of these islands, and are maneuvering to get them in their power."

n their power."
Mr. Langston will remain here, but is entertaining an invitation to accept the presidency of the Virginia Normal and Col-legiate Institute, although he has not de-cided to accept it.

THE THOMAS-JUCH CONCERT.

A Large and Cultured Audience Appreciate a Feast for the Gods. very large audience assembled last night in the Congregational Church to hear Theodore Thomas's Orchestra, and it is indeed creditable to the city that it was a thoroughly appreciative one, giving close attention to the entire programme, not even excepting the symphony, which is one to tax the intellectual capacity of coltured tax the intellectual capacity of celtured musicians. The concert opened with Beethoven's symphony, "Evoica," Opus 55, which was played with all the finish and taste that characterize the work of Theodore Thomas's Orchestra, and in which the masterly mind of the greater conductor is felt, for though the musicians are doubtless full of artistic instinct, yet the glory in the performance of a great musicial work is interpretation, and as this responsibility Thomas deserving of all praise, as it is his insight into the meaning of the composi-

Thomas deserving of all praise, as it is his his hight into the meaning of the composition that makes the performance so successful as to reach the hearts of his audience. The symphony "Evoica" is one of Beethoven's master works, and is in many respects a marvel in tone contrasts, which are such as to stir one's emotion perceptibly.

Miss Emma Juch, who is now almost mistress of the concert stage in America, so popular has she become, sang a recitative and aria from Spohr's "Faust" most charmingly, and was recalled twice. Her voice is a soprano of great purity, and her voice is a soprano of great purity, and her voice is a soprano of great purity, and her voice is a soprano of great purity, and her voice is a soprano of the celebrated Bach-Gounod "Ave Maria," and this was sung with great fervor, showing a fine conception of the religious character of the song. In responding to an enthusiastic encore Miss Juch sang "Thou Art Like Untoa Flower," which was received with every evidence of gratification. Being sung in the mother tongue, this number was doubly enjoyable; her enunciation was so clear that every word and syllable was beard. The other orchestral numbers were Wagner's "Voices in the Forest," a descriptive piece of great beauty, from the great composer's "Siegfried;" Weber's popular "Invitation to Dance," orchestrated by Berlioz, and which was a performance calculated to put to shame all attempts to play the plece on the instrument for which it was written, which was a performance calculated to put to shawe all attempts to play the place on the instrument for which it was written, and Rubinstein's new "Bal Costume," see-ond series, comprising five numbers in dif-ferent forms, all gems of instrumentation, and withal melodious and worthy of the composer.

composer.

The personnel of the orchestra is notable, the members, without exception, being of such gentlemanly deportment that the group is a plessant one to contemplate otherwise than in their professional ca-

The second concert takes place to-night, The second concert takes place to-night, when Thomas will have the assistance of the well-known Washington contralto, Mrs. Annie Louise Powell. An attractive programme will be presented, including a symphony by Schumann; variation by Schubert for string orchestra, and a real novelty—atarantelle for flute and clarionet by the gifted French composer, Saint-Saeps.

The President yesterday made the following appointments: Jacob Schoenof, of New York, to be consul of the United States at Tunstall: Frank J. Parke, of West Virginia, to be principal clerk of the public lands; William K. Ramsey, of Arkansas, to be register of the hand office at Cambon, Ark. John B. Thornton, of Arkansas, to be receiver of public moneys at Cambon, Ark. Fourth-class postmasters for Maryland have been appointed as follows: Theodore Taylor, Conowingo, Cecil county; R. D. Orr, Prospect, Harford county; and G. G. Jeffery, Forest Hill, Harford county. and G. G. Jeffery, William Z. King, surveyor of customs at Greenport, L. L., oas sent his resignation to Secretary Manning, to take effect Monday. John M. Ashield, an assistant measurge in the record and pension division, surgeon general's office, has resigned, and gives as a reason that during the last three years he has been insulted, misrepresented, and other people's work put upon him by evil-disposed people. Tunstall; Frank J. Parke, of West Vir

For Washington and vicinity-Fair warm ceather in the morning, followed by local

m., 37.2°; 11 a. m., 38.9°; 5 p. m., 41.4°; 7 p. m., 28.9°; 10 p. m., 34.7°; 11 p. m., 35.5°. Mean temperature, 38.6°; maximum, 42.1°; minimum, 35.5°; mean relative humidity, 7s

LOGAN FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

DUTY OF REPUBLICAN SENATORS TO THE PEOPLE THEY REPRESENT.

Verdict for a Washington "Poker" Debt-Editorial Estimates of Vice President Hendricks.

NEW YORK, Nov. 28-2 A. M .- The Triune to-day, in its editorial on "The Suc-

bune to-day, in its editorial on "The Surcession," will say:

A theory finds expression in the traitorous New York Times that the Republican majority in the Senate has no power to eiect a president yro tem because Mr. Edmunds was not elected for any definite term and has not signified his willingness to resign. The dishon rable record of the Journal in which this theory appears does not commend it to Republicans. Nor is there any reason to suppose that a chain so discreditable would get contents at the foreign of the Journal in which this theory appears does not commend it to Republicans. Nor is there any reason to suppose that a chain so discreditable would get contents on the content of the following that the suppose that a chain so discreditable would get contents of the content of the following that it was both their right and their duty to select a president pro tem carly in that coming session, whenever the seat of the president getson of the absence of the Vice President. As the Vice I resident is dead, the vacant by reason of the absence of the Vice President. As the Vice I resident is dead, the vacancy and the necessity of an election arise at the opening of the season. But in making a selection now the Republican members would disregard their duty to the millions of voters they represent if they should not take care to choose one to whom the voters would be willing to in rist presidential power, if such power should fail to him through the decease of the President in this case there is no room for doubt about the matter. It has been demonstrated by thy voters of the Republican party that they would giadly thrust such grave responsibility to Smator Logan. They voted to elevate him to an office which derives its sole importance from the fact that its incumbent become President in case of a vacancy. About the condidence of the Republican party that they wild giadly thrust such grave responsibility to Smator Sugan. They voted to elevate him to an office which derives its sole importance from the fact that cession," will say :

this state of things places the Democratic party in its true light. Willing to resort to any mand, however inflamens, in order to defeat the will of the people: Willing to profiture course and iogislative bodies in order to hold any advantage fraudulently gained. It now asks that an admitted fraud should be sustained by the highest court in the state on a technical plen, so that four men who have no shidow of right to seats in the state senate shall have power to vote, contrary to the vote of the people. The party which thus shamlessly strives to overcome the majority of the votes by admitted crimes has no right to complain if it is held responsible as a whole and which if defends as a whole and which if defends as a whole and which if defends as a whole. It has no right to ask the confidence of good eligible, to the order of the party of thever, purjuers, and judhied, until it refuses to profit by crimes committed for its sake. COMING TO WASHINGTON TO TAKE NOTES.

New YORK, Nov. 27.—G. P. Jansby, a

COMING TO WASHINGTON TO TAKE NOTES.

New York, Nov. 27.—G. P. Jansby, a prominent lawyer of Roumania, is at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Questioned to-day regarding his mission to this country, he replied: "A month ago I received a commission from my government to study the legislative proceedings and constitution of the United States. I arrived in this city a few days ago, and shall proceed to Washington as soon as Congress convones. I shall compare the legislative proceedings of the greatest republic in the world with those of my country. We desire to make reform and to simplify our parliamentary proceedings. As to the troubles in the Balkans, Roumania simply stands on the defensive. If Russia comes to the assistance of Brigaria we shall take a hand. We are prepared for a struggle. If Russia tries to occupy Eulgaria, however, the decisive victories of Prince Alexander will bring the war to a close."

Michael T. Dannaher sued R. L. Hull in the city court for the sum of \$300, which is alleged be lent Hull on a promissory note while Hull was engaged in a game of draw poker in Washington, D. C., last spring. The case came up before Judge McAdam and a jury to-day. Ex-Judge George M. Curtis appeared for the plaintiff, while Mr. Hull was represented by M. R. Stafford. The operation as to whether statutes of the Hull was represented by M. R. Stafford, The question as to whether statutes of the District of Columbia should have been pleaded was raised by Mr. Hull's counsel. The answer alleges that the note was give The answer alleges that the note was given in payment of a gambling debt contracted in Washington, but the defendant failed to plead the statute law prevailing in the District of Columbia, where the due bill was given, and for this failure the court-directed a verdict for Dannaher.

PORT WARDENS DECLINE TO RECOGNIZE MR.

A majority of the board of port wardens has decided not to recognize Mr. Sterling as port warden in the place of Mr. Leaveraft. It is said that Mr. Sterling does not care limself to go to the expense of a lawsuit to get into office, as he probably could not hold it more than three weeks after the convening of the legislature. It is contended by his friends that it is the duty of the atterner convening of the by his friends that it is the duty of the attorney general, as the law adviser of the
governor, to bring suit to compel the
port wardens to recognize Mr. Sterling's appointment. Mr. Sterling has informed tha
governor that Mr. Leayeraft declines to
vacate; that the port wardens refuse to recognize his mandates, and he desires to know
what steps he shall take to compel them to
carry out the governor's mandate as contained in his notification of appointment.
Mr. Sterling expects to hear from Albany
as soon as the attorney general and his assistants have digested their Thanksgiving
turkey.

RENDRICKS.

The Post this evening says editorially: The Post this evening says editorially:

In all the common relations of life the late
Vice President Hendricks was, we believe,
without stain or reproach. This is very much
to say for one whose life, for more than thirty
years, had been exposed to the scarching scrutiny of political rivals and political alversaries. He belonged to the class of public men
whom it is safe to choose for places of trust and
responsibility when, for any reason, the choice
of greater men and more positive characters is
denied to the voter. Among the Democrata
he was the foremost of second-rate men. Ho
was not the equal of Thiden, Cleveland, Thurman, or Bayard, either in intellectual grace or
moral courage. He belonged to the spoishunting wing of his parry—the school of Jackson and Marry—and he was quite willing to be
known and advertised as such. His long expetience in public life, his strong personal hold
on one of the doubtful states, and his known
disent from the polety of President Cleveland;
regarding the distribution of the offices, all
signalized him as the railying point of disnifected bemocrats; hence his death makes a
wider mark in the politics of the day than the
death of a Vice President ordinarily leaves.

Relative to the senatorial presidency, the
Commercial Advertiser to-night says editorially:

The regarding of history is that to make a

Commercial
torially:

The teaching of history is that to make a
man vice President or president of the Senate
in abscace of a Vice President is effectually to
remove his name from the list of probable candidates for the presidency at the next election.

A. Watson Dead.

The mysterious man whose name signed to pertinent suggestic on public affairs to pertinent suggestic on bublic attains has long been familiar to newspaper readers, died at the restaurant of John Bligh, Twelfth and C streets, yesterday. He was the inventor of the self-stamped newspaper wrappers, alternate colored steps, and a system of storm signals for farmers, besides suggesting immunerable ideas for public benefit, though he was never known to benefit by any of them.

The Courts Adjourn.
The two divisions of the circuit court and the equity court yesterday adjourned out of respect to the memory of Vice President Hendricks. The announcement was made in the first division by R. S. Davis, in the second by H. E. Davis, and in the latter by J. J. Johnson. Eulogistic remarks was made by the judges and members of tha